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10/685,098	10/14/2003	Nobuhiro Itoh	2271/71239	4451
7590		05/21/2008		
Ivan S. Kavrukov, Esq. Cooper & Dunham LLP 1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036			EXAMINER	
			PACHOLIN, NICHOLAS C	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/685,098	<b>Applicant(s)</b> ITOH, NOBUHIRO
	<b>Examiner</b> Nicholas C. Pachol	<b>Art Unit</b> 2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/26/08  
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments, see Page 15, lines 14-15 and Page 16, lines 13-19, filed April 4, 2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1,11,14, and 24 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Cairo in view of Bloomfield, where Bloomfield discloses the deficiencies that Cairo does not teach.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cairo (US 5,809,116) in view of Bloomfield (US 6,025,931).

Regarding Claim 1, Cairo teaches a facsimile apparatus (Column 5, lines 33-35) comprising:

a receiving end identifying section to identify a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 2, element 30 and Column 5, lines 39-42);

and a notifying section to output a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage section (Column 5, lines 49-56 and Column 5, lines 59-66).

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage section to store destination names of specific destinations; and

a specific destination identifying section to search from the specific destination name storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying section.

Bloomfield does teach a specific destination name storage section to store destination names of specific destinations (Column 6, lines 48-53); and

a specific destination identifying section to search from the specific destination name storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 2, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying section outputs a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 2, lines 49-54).

Regarding Claim 3, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 4, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying section displays or prints the communication result report (Column 5, lines 62-67).

Regarding Claim 5, Cairo in view of Bloomfield teaches wherein the notifying section outputs a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 11, Cairo teaches a facsimile apparatus comprising:

receiving end identifying means for identifying a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 2, element 30 and Column 5, lines 39-42); and

notifying means for outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying means finds the corresponding destination name in the specific destination name storage means (Column 5, lines 49-56 and Column 5, lines 59-66).

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage means for storing destination names of specific destinations; and

specific destination identifying means for searching from the specific destination name storage means a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying means.

Bloomfield does teach a specific destination name storage means for storing destination names of specific destinations (Column 6, lines 48-53); and

specific destination identifying means for searching from the specific destination name storage means a destination name corresponding to the receiving end to which said facsimile transmission is being made and which is identified by the receiving end identifying means (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 12, Cairo in view of Bloomfield teaches wherein the notifying means makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage means (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want

a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report).

Regarding Claim 14, Cairo teaches a facsimile communication method comprising:

(b) identifying a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 1); and  
(d) outputting a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the corresponding destination name is found in the storage section (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

However Cairo does not teach (a) storing destination names of specific destinations in a storage section; and

(c) searching the storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end, identified in (b) and to which said facsimile transmission is being made.

Bloomfield does teach (a) storing destination names of specific destinations in a storage section (Column 6, lines 48-53); and

(c) searching the storage section for a destination name corresponding to the receiving end, identified in (b) and to which said facsimile transmission is being made (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 15, Cairo further teaches wherein the outputting outputs a communication result report for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Column 8, lines 5-15).

Regarding Claim 16, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 17, Cairo further teaches wherein the outputting displays or prints the communication result report (Column 8, lines 61-65).

Regarding Claim 18, Cairo in view of Bloomfield teaches wherein the outputting outputs a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 19, Cairo in view of Bloomfield further teaches wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Official notice is taken that if there is an end sound that is produced as a form of notification of delivery and that a notification of delivery can be different for every receiver, then the end sound can be different for every receiver.

Regarding Claim 24, the computer readable storage medium which stores a program is treated as a method. Cairo does teach a receiving end identifying procedure causing the computer to identify a receiving end by analyzing terminal information received from the receiving end when making a facsimile transmission to the receiving end (Figure 1); and a notifying procedure causing the computer to output a communication result notification indicative of a result of the facsimile transmission to the receiving end only when the specific destination identifying section finds the corresponding destination name in the storage section (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

However Cairo does not teach a specific destination name storage procedure causing the computer to store destination names of specific destinations in a storage section and a specific destination identifying procedure causing the computer to search from the storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end which is identified by the receiving end identifying section.

Bloomfield does teach a specific destination name storage procedure causing the computer to store destination names of specific destinations in a storage section (Column 6, lines 48-53) and

a specific destination identifying procedure causing the computer to search from the storage section a destination name corresponding to the receiving end which is identified by the receiving end identifying section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claim 25, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to output a communication result report for each facsimile

transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Column 8, lines 5-15).

Regarding Claim 26, Cairo further teaches wherein the communication result report has contents and/or format set differently for each specific destination (Column 2, lines 50-54).

Regarding Claim 27, Cairo further teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to display or print the communication result report (Column 8, lines 61-65).

Regarding Claim 28, Cairo in view of Bloomfield teaches wherein the notifying procedure causes the computer to output a transmission end sound for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not).

Regarding Claim 29, Cairo in view of Bloomfield does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Official notice is taken that if there is an end sound that is produced as a form of notification of delivery and that a notification of delivery can be different for every receiver, then the end sound can be different for every receiver.

Regarding Claims 7, 20, and 30, Cairo does not teach wherein the notifying section, as described in claims 1, 14, and 24, prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the notifying section, as described in claims 1, 14, and 24, prints a stamp mark on a scanned document for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end (Column 6, lines 57-62, where stamp mark can is anything printed on the scanned document, i.e. indicia of delivery) having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Column 6, lines 57-62, wherein by selecting to receive the confirmation, the receiver is stored in some form of storage).

Cairo and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 8, 21, and 31 Cairo does not teach wherein the stamp mark, as disclosed in claims 7, 20, and 30, is set differently for each specific destination.

Bloomfield further teaches wherein the stamp mark, as disclosed in claims 7, 20, and 30, is set differently for each specific destination (Column 6, lines 57-62, where the address can be the stamp mark).

Cairo and Bloomfield are combinable because they deal with facsimile transmissions.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Cairo with the teaching of Bloomfield for the purpose of giving the sender an option to have a confirmation (Bloomfield: Column 6, lines 57-62).

Regarding Claims 9, 22, and 32 Cairo in view of Bloomfield further teaches wherein the notifying section, as described in claims 1, 14, and 24, makes the communication report notification by one or an arbitrary combination of communication report notifications selected from a group consisting of outputting a communication result report, outputting a transmission end sound, and printing a stamp mark on a scanned document, for each facsimile transmission made to the receiving end having the corresponding destination name stored in the specific destination name storage section (Cairo: Column 8, lines 5-15, wherein since the user selects if they want a

notification or not, since the notification could be a sound, they can select if they want the sound or not . Having the option to choose between a song and a display and none at all makes it inherit to have the choice of a stamp, a sound, or a result report.).

Regarding Claims 10,13, and 23, and 33 wherein the communication result report, the transmission end sound, and the stamp mark are set differently for each specific destination as described in claims 9, 12, 22, and 32, (see rejections for claim 3 for the communication result report, claim 6 for transmission end sound, and claim 8 for stamp mark as described in claims 9 and 12).

2. Claims 6, 19, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cairo (US 5,809,116) in view of Bloomfield (US 6,025,931).

Regarding Claim 6, Cairo in view of Bloomfield does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Official notice is taken that if there is an end sound that is produced as a form of notification of delivery and that a notification of delivery can be different for every receiver, then the end sound can be different for every receiver.

Regarding Claim 19, Cairo in view of Bloomfield further teaches wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Official notice is taken that if there is an end sound that is produced as a form of notification of delivery and that a notification of delivery can be different for every receiver, then the end sound can be different for every receiver.

Regarding Claim 29, Cairo in view of Bloomfield does not teach wherein the transmission end sound is set differently for each specific destination.

Official notice is taken that if there is an end sound that is produced as a form of notification of delivery and that a notification of delivery can be different for every receiver, then the end sound can be different for every receiver.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas C. Pachol whose telephone number is 571-270-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thr, 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. (EST), Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

N.P.  
05/09/08

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